

SN 09/164,293

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:51:42 ON 31 AUG 1999)

FILE 'CAPLUS, CABA, MEDLINE, PHAR, JAPIO, TOXLIT, TOXLINE' ENTERED AT
15:52:11 ON 31 AUG 1999

L1	85 S WOUND# AND (NA OR SODIUM) AND MIGRAT?
L2	0 S L1 AND CERAMIC
L3	1711 S WOUND? AND HEAL? AND BANDAGE#
L4	81 S L3 AND (NA OR SODIUM)

8W 09/164, 253

EKN

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 81 MEDLINE
AN 93159543 MEDLINE
DN 93159543
TI Case study: traumatic pressure sore of the left lateral malleolus.
AU Wood S
SO OSTOMY/WOUND MANAGEMENT, (1992 Nov-Dec) 38 (9) 30, 32-3, 35-6.
Journal code: AC4. ISSN: 0889-5899.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Nursing Journals; Nursing
EM 199305
AB JB, a 62 year old male, was facing potential amputation of his lower left leg following traumatic injury in the left malleolar area. Previous treatments over an approximate six week period had not improved the wound condition. A sodium chloride impregnated dressing, Mesalt Sterile Sodium Chloride Impregnated Dressing, was tried as a last resort prior to amputation of the lower leg. Three weeks of therapy with this dressing documented dramatic improvements in wound size, odor, amount of drainage, type of drainage, surrounding skin condition and appearance of the wound bed. The simplicity of the treatment regimen facilitated care of the wound by nursing home staff, home care personnel and JB's son. After 17 weeks of therapy, the wound was completely healed and amputation avoided.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
*Ankle Injuries: CO, complications
Bandages: ST, standards
Decubitus Ulcer: ET, etiology
*Decubitus Ulcer: NU, nursing
Leg Ulcer: ET, etiology
*Leg Ulcer: NU, nursing
Middle Age
Sodium Chloride: TU, therapeutic use
Wound Healing
RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)

SN 09/164,293

EXMR

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 81 MEDLINE
AN 93159543 MEDLINE
DN 93159543
TI Case study: traumatic pressure sore of the left lateral malleolus.
AU Wood S
SO OSTOMY/WOUND MANAGEMENT, (1992 Nov-Dec) 38 (9) 30, 32-3, 35-6.
Journal code: AC4. ISSN: 0889-5899.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Nursing Journals; Nursing
EM 199305
AB JB, a 62 year old male, was facing potential amputation of his lower left leg following traumatic injury in the left malleolar area. Previous treatments over an approximate six week period had not improved the wound condition. A sodium chloride impregnated dressing, Mesalt Sterile Sodium Chloride Impregnated Dressing, was tried as a last resort prior to amputation of the lower leg. Three weeks of therapy with this dressing documented dramatic improvements in wound size, odor, amount of drainage, type of drainage, surrounding skin condition and appearance of the wound bed. The simplicity of the treatment regimen facilitated care of the wound by nursing home staff, home care personnel and JB's son. After 17 weeks of therapy, the wound was completely healed and amputation avoided.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
*Ankle Injuries: CO, complications
Bandages: ST, standards
Decubitus Ulcer: ET, etiology
*Decubitus Ulcer: NU, nursing
Leg Ulcer: ET, etiology
*Leg Ulcer: NU, nursing
Middle Age
Sodium Chloride: TU, therapeutic use
Wound Healing
RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 81 MEDLINE
 AN 93159543 MEDLINE
 DN 93159543
 TI Case study: traumatic pressure sore of the left lateral malleolus.
 AU Wood S
 SO OSTOMY/WOUND MANAGEMENT, (1992 Nov-Dec) 38 (9) 30, 32-3, 35-6.
 Journal code: AC4. ISSN: 0889-5899.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Nursing Journals; Nursing
 EM 199305
 AB JB, a 62 year old male, was facing potential amputation of his lower left leg following traumatic injury in the left malleolar area. Previous treatments over an approximate six week period had not improved the wound condition. A sodium chloride impregnated dressing, Mesalt Sterile Sodium Chloride Impregnated Dressing, was tried as a last resort prior to amputation of the lower leg. Three weeks of therapy with this dressing documented dramatic improvements in wound size, odor, amount of drainage, type of drainage, surrounding skin condition and appearance of the wound bed. The simplicity of the treatment regimen facilitated care of the wound by nursing home staff, home care personnel and JB's son. After 17 weeks of therapy, the wound was completely healed and amputation avoided.
 CT Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
 *Ankle Injuries: CO, complications
 Bandages: ST, standards
 Decubitus Ulcer: ET, etiology
 *Decubitus Ulcer: NU, nursing
 Leg Ulcer: ET, etiology
 *Leg Ulcer: NU, nursing
 Middle Age
 Sodium Chloride: TU, therapeutic use
 Wound Healing
 RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)

Exmr

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 81 MEDLINE
AN 95321996 MEDLINE
DN 95321996
TI Case study: abscess of the labia.
AU Wood S; Anderson-Ciambor F
SO OSTOMY/WOUND MANAGEMENT, (1995 Mar) 41 (2) 36-40.
Journal code: AC4. ISSN: 0889-5899.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Nursing Journals; Nursing
EM 199510
AB A 68 year old female with no history of perianal abscess was examined in the Emergency Department of the hospital verbalizing complaints of swelling and tenderness in the left inguinal area. Physical examination revealed redness and swelling of the left labial area. The patient was admitted to the hospital and, following surgical incision and drainage by the physician, **wound** exploration revealed tunneling extending into the perirectal and vaginal areas. ET Nurse consultation was requested
to establish a **wound** treatment regimen. The system of dressing used were a sterile, rayon/polyester dressing impregnated with 15 percent crystalline **sodium** chloride to cleanse the **wound** of slough and debris, in a ribbon form to facilitate packing of tunneling; a sterile 0.9 percent **sodium** chloride solution in gel form to protect the **wound** bed and keep it moist during granulation and reepithelialization; and an absorbent pad to collect drainage. This system
of dressings addressed the patient's specific needs, was easy to use and proved easy to teach to a family member managing the patient's **wound** care at home. During the 10 1/2 weeks of treatment, **wound healing** progressed steadily, odor diminished rapidly and granulation of the **wound** bed progressed to **healing** with no maceration of the surrounding skin.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human
*Abscess: TH, therapy
Aged
*Bandages
Drainage
*Escherichia coli Infections: TH, therapy
*Sodium Chloride: TU, therapeutic use
*Vulvar Diseases: TH, therapy
RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 81 MEDLINE
AN 95321996 MEDLINE
DN 95321996
TI Case study: abscess of the labia.
AU Wood S; Anderson-Ciambor F
SO OSTOMY/WOUND MANAGEMENT, (1995 Mar) 41 (2) 36-40.
Journal code: AC4. ISSN: 0889-5899.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Nursing Journals; Nursing
EM 199510
AB A 68 year old female with no history of perianal abscess was examined in the Emergency Department of the hospital verbalizing complaints of swelling and tenderness in the left inguinal area. Physical examination revealed redness and swelling of the left labial area. The patient was admitted to the hospital and, following surgical incision and drainage by the physician, **wound** exploration revealed tunneling extending into the perirectal and vaginal areas. ET Nurse consultation was requested
to establish a **wound** treatment regimen. The system of dressing used were a sterile, rayon/polyester dressing impregnated with 15 percent crystalline **sodium** chloride to cleanse the **wound** of slough and debris, in a ribbon form to facilitate packing of tunneling; a sterile 0.9 percent **sodium** chloride solution in gel form to protect the **wound** bed and keep it moist during granulation and reepithelialization; and an absorbent pad to collect drainage. This system
of dressings addressed the patient's specific needs, was easy to use and proved easy to teach to a family member managing the patient's **wound** care at home. During the 10 1/2 weeks of treatment, **wound healing** progressed steadily, odor diminished rapidly and granulation of the **wound** bed progressed to **healing** with no maceration of the surrounding skin.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human
*Abscess: TH, therapy
Aged
*Bandages
Drainage
*Escherichia coli Infections: TH, therapy
*Sodium Chloride: TU, therapeutic use
*Vulvar Diseases: TH, therapy
RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)

SN 09/164,293

EXMR

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE
AN 93159543 MEDLINE
DN 93159543
TI Case study: traumatic pressure sore of the left lateral malleolus.
AU Wood S
SO OSTOMY/WOUND MANAGEMENT, (1992 Nov-Dec) 38 (9) 30, 32-3, 35-6.
Journal code: AC4. ISSN: 0889-5899.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Nursing Journals; Nursing
EM 199305
AB JB, a 62 year old male, was facing potential amputation of his lower left leg following traumatic injury in the left malleolar area. Previous treatments over an approximate six week period had not improved the wound condition. A sodium chloride impregnated dressing, Mesalt Sterile Sodium Chloride Impregnated Dressing, was tried as a last resort prior to amputation of the lower leg. Three weeks of therapy with this dressing documented dramatic improvements in wound size, odor, amount of drainage, type of drainage, surrounding skin condition and appearance of the wound bed. The simplicity of the treatment regimen facilitated care of the wound by nursing home staff, home care personnel and JB's son. After 17 weeks of therapy, the wound was completely healed and amputation avoided.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
*Ankle Injuries: CO, complications
Bandages: ST, standards
Decubitus Ulcer: ET, etiology
*Decubitus Ulcer: NU, nursing
Leg Ulcer: ET, etiology
*Leg Ulcer: NU, nursing
Middle Age
Sodium Chloride: TU, therapeutic use
Wound Healing
RN 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)

extra

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 1999 JPO and Japio
AN 94-080562 JAPIO
TI WATER-SOLUBLE ALGIN **FIBER** CONTAINING **ANTIBIOTIC**
SUBSTANCE AND ITS PRODUCTION
IN KOBAYASHI YOSHIO; UESHIMA HIROSHI; FUKUOKA SATOSHI; OBIKA HIDEKI; ASAOKA
TSUTOMU; TENMA HIROYUKI
PA AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL, JP (GO 000114)
SAKAI CHEM IND CO LTD, JP (CO 323794)
PI JP 06080562 A 19940322 Heisei
AI JP 90-409387 (JP02409387 Heisei) 19901228
SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, Unexamined Applications, Section: C, Sect. No.
1217, Vol. 18, No. 337, P. 73 (19940627)
IC ICM (5) A61K009-70
ICS (5) A61K047-42; (5) A61L015-00
CC 14.4 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Medicines
28.2 SANITARY - Therapy and sanitation
AB PURPOSE: To obtain a water-soluble algin **fiber** containing an
antibiotic substance included in the **fiber**, having
antibacterial property and useful as medical materials such as gauze,
bandage and patch by incorporating an **antibiotic** substance in a
water-soluble algin **fiber**.
CONSTITUTION: An aqueous dope containing an **antibiotic** substance
and a water-soluble alginic acid salt (e.g. sodium alginate) is extruded
into a large amount of a hydrophilic organic solvent (e.g. acetone) to
effect the substitution of water in the aqueous dope with the solvent and
obtain the objective **fiber**. The concentration of the
water-soluble algin in the aqueous dope is 3-20wt.%. Since an
antibiotic substance used as an ointment or injection is
contained in a water-soluble algin **fiber**, the **fiber**
has antibacterial activity, prevents the bacterial injury such as
infectious diseases in the case of using the **fiber** as a coating
material for scald and wound and keeps the activity of the
antibiotic substance over a long period.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 1999 JPO and Japio
AN 94-080562 JAPIO
TI WATER-SOLUBLE ALGIN **FIBER** CONTAINING **ANTIBIOTIC**
SUBSTANCE AND ITS PRODUCTION
IN KOBAYASHI YOSHIO; UESHIMA HIROSHI; FUKUOKA SATOSHI; OBIKA HIDEKI; ASAOKA
TSUTOMU; TENMA HIROYUKI
PA AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL, JP (GO 000114)
SAKAI CHEM IND CO LTD, JP (CO 323794)
PI JP 06080562 A 19940322 Heisei
AI JP 90-409387 (JP02409387 Heisei) 19901228
SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, Unexamined Applications, Section: C, Sect. No.
1217, Vol. 18, No. 337, P. 73 (19940627)
IC ICM (5) A61K009-70
ICS (5) A61K047-42; (5) A61L015-00
CC 14.4 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Medicines
28.2 SANITARY - Therapy and sanitation
AB PURPOSE: To obtain a water-soluble algin **fiber** containing an
antibiotic substance included in the **fiber**, having
antibacterial property and useful as medical materials such as gauze,
bandage and patch by incorporating an **antibiotic** substance in a
water-soluble algin **fiber**.
CONSTITUTION: An aqueous dope containing an **antibiotic** substance
and a water- soluble alginic acid salt (e.g. sodium alginate) is extruded
into a large amount of a hydrophilic organic solvent (e.g. acetone) to
effect the substitution of water in the aqueous dope with the solvent and
obtain the objective **fiber**. The concentration of the
water-soluble algin in the aqueous dope is 3-20wt.%. Since an
antibiotic substance used as an **ointment** or injection is
contained in a water-soluble algin **fiber**, the **fiber**
has antibacterial activity, prevents the bacterial injury such as
infectious diseases in the case of using the **fiber** as a coating
material for scald and wound and keeps the activity of the
antibiotic substance over a long period.

SN 09/164,293

Exm

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:540478 CAPLUS

DN 127:140572

TI Kit for in situ formation of **topical** gel for enzyme release in **wounds**

IN Loeffler, Uwe; Moest, Thomas

PA Nordmark Arzneimittel GmbH, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 3 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K038-48

ICS A61M035-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	DE 19602208	A1	19970724	DE 1996-19602208	19960123
	WO 9726861	A1	19970731	WO 1997-EP284	19970122
	W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, GE, HU, IL, JP, KR, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ,				
TM	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,				
SE	AU 9715442	A1	19970820	AU 1997-15442	19970122
	ZA 9700514	A	19980722	ZA 1997-514	19970122
	EP 876139	A1	19981111	EP 1997-901581	19970122
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI				
	CN 1209739	A	19990303	CN 1997-191838	19970122
	NO 9803373	A	19980921	NO 1998-3373	19980722

PRAI DE 1996-19602208 19960123

WO 1997-EP284 19970122

AB A kit for external application of water-labile therapeutic substances (e.g. enzymes such as collagenase) which are difficult to incorporate

into

gels by conventional methods comprises a container for the active agent,

a

container for a solvent for the active agent, and the **chamber** of an applicator contg. the gelation agent, arranged so that the contents of the 3 containers can be rapidly mixed. For example, the first 2 containers may be the barrels of a double-barreled **syringe**, the contents of which are expelled simultaneously into the 3rd container

which

is then rapidly shaken to mix the components; the mixt. is immediately applied to a **wound** and allowed to gelate. A suitable gelation agent is polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene triblock copolymer.

ST enzyme gel **wound** treatment

IT Materials processing apparatus

(applicators; kit for in situ formation of **topical** gel for enzyme release in **wounds**)

IT Dressings (medical)

(gels; kit for in situ formation of **topical** gel for enzyme release in **wounds**)

IT Mixers (processing apparatus)

Topical gels (drug delivery systems)

Wound healing promoters

(kit for in situ formation of **topical** gel for enzyme release
in **wounds**)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(kit for in situ formation of **topical** gel for enzyme release
in **wounds**)

IT 9001-12-1, Collagenase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(kit for in situ formation of **topical** gel for enzyme release
in **wounds**)

IT 106392-12-5, Polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene block copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(triblock, gelation agent; kit for in situ formation of **topical**
gel for enzyme release in **wounds**)